was as follows: "No one was my accomplice in the fortunate death of the villain St. Fargeau. Let no one be molested. Had he not fallen, I would have atcneived a still more glorious action—I would have purged the country of that regicide, patricide, and paricide, d'Orleans. Let no one be molested. The French are all daſtards." After this followed ſome verſes, and he ſubſcribed himſelf Paris the elder, guard of the king, who was aſſaſſinated by the French.

Frederick III. grand duke of Tuſcany, has juſt acknowledged the French republic, in a letter addreſſed to the executive council ſigned by himſelf, and dated Florence, January 16, 1793.

Dumourier has received orders to invade Holland.

Feb. 14. A letter from Treves ſays, "The French troops, which for ſome time ſince occupied the greateſt part of the ſurrounding country, have been ſo preſſed by diſtreſs of every kind, that they have been gradually evacuating our neighbourhood, and falling back into their own territories. This has been done without any exertions on the part of our garriſon, which remains in comfortable winter-quarters, well ſupplied with all neceſſaries. In the mean time the Pruſſians are collecting in great force, and the campaign will be opened early by the combined armies with great vigour and ſpirit."

The late Pelletier de St. Fargeau was preſident a mortier in the parliament of Paris. His place had coſt him 800,000 livres. His annual income was at leaſt 500,000 livres. His father had enjoyed the ſame lucrative poſt, and was one of the four preſidents of the criminal chamber. He was ſaid to have put more people to death in the three months of his adminiſtration, than the three others did in the reſt of the year. He was one of the moſt violent perſecutors of the unfortunate Lally.

NATIONAL CONVENTION of FRANCE.

January 26.

The preſident read a letter from general Dumourier. The general informed the convention, that he had drawn upon the committees and the eccleſiaſtical bodies of Belgia, bills for the ſum of forty millions of florins of Brabant, which forms about ſixty-four millions of ecus of France—of this ſum, four millions has been already expended—there remained at the diſpoſal of the republic about ſixty millions, which is ſufficient to pay for ten months, an army of 100,000 men at the rate of twenty ſous a day.

"Thus far," continued Dumourier, "I have confined myſelf to inſtruct the executive council in the operation of finance; but the amazing fall in the courſe of exchange brokers, have determined me to announce it to the convention, and learn that ten months hence, the national treaſury will have no occaſion for ſpecie."

The general added, that he hoped ſoon to announce other meaſures taken to proviſion the army of the Alps and of Italy. He finiſhed his letter by deſiring that the national treaſury be ordered to continue the payment of the bills which he had given to obtain ſpecie, and to reimburſe the amount in aſſignats. —Referred to the committee of finance.

BOSTON, *April* 10.

With ſome, it is deemed ungrateful and anti-patriotic to ſpeak of the friendſhip of Great-Britain for the United States. But it is true, that the king and government of that nation have, for ſeveral years paſt, been endeavouring to eradicate the prejudices againſt us, which the war diſſeminated, and that, in all their ſtate proceedings, the conſtitution, government and people, of the United States, have been ſpoken of with the greateſt reſpect, and a diſpoſition for mutual friendſhip made apparent, it is churliſh and unworthy the American character not to acknowledge them, and upon the great ſcale of urbanity, not to meet them half way.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paſſamaquoddy, on the line which divides the United States from the Britiſh ſettlements, to his brother in this town, dated March 22d, 1793.

"We have very ſurpriſing accounts of the political ſtate of Europe——We hear that war has abſolutely commenced between France and Great-Britain.——Courts, aſſemblies, governor and counſellors, at Fredericks-town, are in the utmoſt diſtreſs and confuſion. The greateſt diſſentions prevail between the democratic and court parties—Governor, counſellor and mobs, form one general crowd. A few days ago, the moſt boiſterous debates aroſe and increaſed with ſuch impetuous fury, that nothing could quell its rage but ſwords and piſtols, which were admitted into the court-houſe in St. John's. What the reſult will be is not known, but I believe may eaſily be conjectured."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in the United States.

"Before this reaches you, I ſuppoſe you will be appriſed of the appointment of an ambaſſador to your court—Sir Guy Carleton is the perſonage ſpoken of.—Great-Britain wiſhes to faſhion you to her views, and therefore relaxes her ſeverity, and ſends a politic and popular character among you.——But remember the French! they fought for you—they bled for you, and they now ſuffer becauſe they have dared to imitate your noble example. Surely no man in America will be ſo much dazzled by the curſed luſtre of ſtars and garters, of toys and trinkets, as to withhold his hearty echo of "Long live the glorious revolution and independence of France."

ALBANY, *April* 8.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure we can announce to our readers, that by accounts from various parts of the country, it appears that the maple ſugar harveſt has been more abundant this ſpring, than for ſix or ſeven years paſt—that the greateſt exertions have been made, in part with a view of gaining the bounties which was contemplated to be given by the legiſlature—that the new ſettlers have generally run upon the plan of graining their ſugar in a handſome manner, fit for market —and, although it is ſaid, that the baneful ſpirit of party defeated the bounties for the preſent year, yet we flatter ourſelves, that the next legiſlature will be fully impreſſed with the policy and neceſſity of the meaſure.

NEW-YORK, *April* 6.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Bermudiana, in 18 days from Dominique, the captain of which informs, that previous to his ſailing, an Engliſh frigate had brought in two French veſſels as prizes, they having received certain accounts of war being declared between France and England.

Extract of a letter to a reſpectable mercantile houſe in this city, dated Falmouth, February 15, *via Philadelphia.*

"The Engliſh government have lately given 34s. per barrel for flour, and in proportion for wheat, to be landed in Great-Britain, (but only by American bottoms) they continue to purchaſe thereat, and the French agents alſo. We are landing here ſome cargoes ſold to our government, and others we are about to forward to France, by order of our correſpondents, prices keep up in Spain and Portugal, ſo that, we think the cargoes expected, will ſell well, unleſs our government ſhould ceaſe to purchaſe. We ſold a few days ſince, a cargo of 250 tuns of flour, at 34s. per barrel ſuperfine, and 32s. fine, if the war continues we expect the American veſſels will get good freight. An embargo is laid on all Engliſh veſſels.

Twentieth February. "It is ſaid that our government hope to buy under 34s. per barrel.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 13.

The brig Betſey, captain Gorden, arrived yeſterday, ſailed from Liſbon the 7th March, which is the lateſt date of any European intelligence that has yet arrived here. The accounts by this veſſel mention nothing of the trial of the queen of France, neither have the French declared war againſt Portugal; ſo that it is probable that country will remain neuter during the preſent conteſt, and therefore its ports will be open to receive American produce.

April 15. Inſurance on American bottoms from Liverpool to this port was, on the 22d February at £.5 5 per cent. inſtead of £.2, the uſual premium. This ſeems to ſhew that ſome fears were entertained on the other ſide of the water, that we might be involved in the preſent European diſturbances.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, dated February 19.

"War you know at preſent exiſts between this country and France; but there are wagers laid in London, that peace will be concluded within ſix months—I am not of this opinion."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liſbon, dated the 5th March, to a merchant in this city.

"This day's poſt brought poſitive accounts of hoſtilities having commenced on the Spaniards, by a French privateer, that captured one of their St. Domingo ſhips, bound to Barcelona, very near her port; our trade is hourly apprehenſive of the like bad news, this court having refuſed admittance to the envoy from the convention, and public report aſſirms that war is to be declared in a very few days; appearances countenance the probability of it."

PETERSBURG, *April* 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, to the Printers hereof, dated April 7.

"Laſt night arrived the ſloop Farmer, capt. Drinkwater, in 12 days from St. Martin's. Capt. Drinkwater informs, that a veſſel arrived at Guadaloupe, direct from France, in 22 days, and brought the account that war was proclaimed by France againſt England and Holland. On the next day, the 21ſt March, it was proclaimed at Guadaloupe by beat of drum, and all the Engliſh and Dutch veſſels were ordered to quit the place in 24 hours; that captain Drinkwater ſaw one of the Dutch captains, and upon the intelligence being ſpread at St. Martin's, thoſe who had Dutch veſſels in the French port, immediately ſent for them, and placed them under the protection of the guns in Old Bay; that all the inhabitants at St. Euſtatia were very uneaſy, and all the principal merchants were moving their property to St. Bartholomews, to be under the protection of the Daniſh flag; that there was no news or intelligence of lord Hood's arrival in the Weſt-Indies, and that Dumourier had made a deſcent in Holland, in which he had met with conſiderable ſucceſs. Captain Drinkwater ſays, that the day was fixed on which the queen of France was to have her trial, but he cannot remember it; he unfortunately left all his papers behind him."

NORFOLK, *April* 6.

Thurſday laſt arrived in the roads, after a ſhort paſſage from Port-au-Prince, the ſnow Happy Return, captain Moſſits, who informs, that the night he ſailed he heard a very heavy cannonade during the whole night, and ſaw great lights in many parts of that iſland, which gave reaſon to ſuppoſe that an engagement had taken place between the whites and mulattoes, and that the latter had ſet fire to the plantations, which he ſaw in flames.

A report is current in this town, that a pilot boat arrived here on Thurſday laſt, the captain of which informs, that on his paſſage down the bay he ſpoke a veſſel from the Weſt-Indies, captain ———, who told him that the Britiſh fleet, commanded by lord Hood, had arrived there, and taken ſome of the French iſlands. [As the channel through which theſe accounts have been received, is indirect, we will not vouch for their authenticity. Yet the account corroborates with our lateſt European intelligence, which mentions, that lord Hood had a conſiderable fleet under his command in the Channel, and that it was almoſt univerſally believed that its primary object was the reduction of the French Weſt-India iſlands.]

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 25.

THE only anſwer D. Roſs intends to give in the *Maryland Gazette*, to colonel Mercer's publication of the 18th of April in the ſame paper, is, that he requeſts every man of feeling, and who is not reduced to the ſenſations of a "jaded horſe," to judge for himſelf, whether any or how much honour, ſenſibility or truth, is contained in the following extract from colonel Mercer's letter to the ſecretary, dated the 31ſt of January, 1793; ſpeaking of his opponents to his late election, he ſays,—"Deduct Mr. Thomas's perſonal warm friends and relatives, and a numerous religious ſociety, who, heretofore attached to me and my politics, were ſeparated by the negro buſineſs in the ſtate legiſlature, there never was a more feeble and contemptible oppoſition, for numbers, wealth and character."

D. ROSS.

Annapolis, 20th April, 1793.

To the AUTHOR of a letter from a gentleman in the country, to a youth in Annapolis.

I HAVE read the extract as publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette, No. 2413. I am pleaſed with your good advice to your young friend. You only ſeem to keep up too much the prejudices which both of us, as I ſuppoſe, received in the nurſery, or in the ſchools where we had our education. If the preacher you ſo much condemn, has given a gleam of hope to the moſt abandoned ſinner, N. B. I never heard him preach, do not know the man, yet I will venture to ſay that he does ſome good. No one is obliged to adopt his doctrine, without conviction of the truth of it. I have read a ſmall treatiſe on the ſubject. I do not mean to recommend it. The United States have adopted the moſt liberal government that ever the world produced; every man or woman may worſhip God in the manner they think moſt acceptable to the Deity. An eſtabliſhment of ſome religious ſect, tacked, tacked heretofore to all European governments, is now tearing them to pieces. Long may America eſcape ſuch a fatality.—The moral doctrines taught by Jeſus Chriſt, the only man made perfect, and who "left us an example that we ſhould follow his ſteps," is proof enough to me, to make me a chriſtian.—You make ſuch a fuſs about God and the Devil, that I will wave that matter at preſent.—Suppoſe a fellow ſhould ſtart up and ſay, that I underſtand the motions of the heavenly bodies, as far as relates to the ſolar ſyſtem, and add that his knowledge was given him by divine inſpiration; would you believe him? I might ſay I do, and ſuch hath been the cunning of prieſtcraft, (among them the little learning, that now begins to expand) was for many ages kept ſecret from the vulgar. —Suppoſe this ſelf-ſame or perhaps ſelf-taught aſtronomer ſhould aſſert, that there muſt be ſyſtem on ſyſtem to all eternity, and alſo ſay, that there is certainly a God, you would certainly join him in opinion.—Let this ſame ſelf-taught philoſopher aſſert an opinion that from his obſervations, he inclines to believe that the ſolar ſyſtem, as well as all other ſyſtems of the univerſe, are never to be annihilated, but may go through many changes; and that man! Lordly man! is made the governor of this terraqueous globe. What he lacks in ſtrength, he makes up by cunning and deception. Should he aſſert that the doctrine of Pythagoras is ſound, ſtaunch and good, you might in a vulgar phraſe, "reprobate him for ſuch an imaginary doctrine." Should the afore-mentioned philoſopher ſay, that from minute obſervations, from the loweſt inſect up to man, he obſerves a gradual riſing, and that he cannot trace this gradual riſing beyond MAN, with reſpect to the inhabitants of this terraqueous globe.—Let him ſuppoſe, and aſſert, that every planet hath ſimilar inhabitants with this globe on which we live, according to their ſituations in the ſolar ſyſtem, and aſſert, that death is the ultimatum of our ſpecies; you might be puzzled to anſwer him, except to acknowledge one thing certain, which affects us all, to wit, DEATH.—"The living know they will die," ſays old Solomon. He adds further, "That the dead know not any thing." Conſtrue this if you pleaſe, and with reſpect to what is gone before, if you think my correſpondence worth cultivating, I will find you *out*, you can find me out.

X. Z.

—***—

To the PLANTERS and FARMERS.

Friends and Fellow-Countrymen,

Latin—Nunc eſt bibendum—nunc pede libero pulſanda tellas.

Plain Engliſh—Rejoice ye merry ſouls, good times are a coming,

We'll have flowing bowls, piping, dancing, *drumming*,

YOUR exemplary conduct in the management of your ſubſtantial intereſts in the year ſeventeen hundred and *ninety-two*, encourages your obedient ſervant, *the Planters and Farmers Friend*, to entertain a ſanguine hope that your diſcernment will not be leſs conſpicuous in the year ſeventeen hundred and *ninety-three*—the convulſed ſtate of the old world warrants an opinion, that Europe is upon the eve of an almoſt general war; the demand for American produce muſt neceſſarily be extremely urgent. By letters of a late date from England, we are informed, that the United American flag will be highly reſpected; that American veſſels were in great demand, and that as far as our abilities will enable us to tranſport our produce, the European powers will give us a decided preference. The immenſe armies that will be employed for and againſt the French republic, during the coming campaign, *cannot poſſibly* be fed without a n
ſupply of bread, and no other country, f
favoured land, can furniſh it.—Gentlem
I congratulate you on your pleaſing proſp
tion not your ſagacity, and doubt not yo
the moſt advantageous uſe of your *golden o*
The demand for tobaccoes of all qualiti
pace with the demand for bread—Toba
not generally called a neceſſary of life,
hoſtility is, to all intents and purpoſe, *m*
ry of war—without the accuſtomed allowa
the ſailor nor the ſoldier can be kept *in go*
It is at *all times* found policy to preſerve a
ſtanding between government and the
this day be aſſured that no expence will
effectuate *that deſirable object*.—Be not, I
haſte to ſell your tobaccoes—as to the
buſineſs, it is ſo nearly *done over*, that it
waſte of your precious time at this buſy
fer it to occupy your attention for a ſingle

The Planters and Farmer

Anne-Arundel, April 16, 1793.

Matthew and John B

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED, and now
At Beard's Point Wareho
On SOUTH-RIVER;

The following GO

—*VIZ.*—

SPIRIT, Weſt-India and New-En
Apple and Peach Brandy, Wine, C
laſſes, Sugars, Coffee, Hyſon, Hyſon-ſki
Teas, Sun-Raiſins, Pepper, Cheeſe, Fi
eight by ten Window Glaſs.

—ALSO,—

A quantity of Calicoes, India di
Muſlinet, coloured and plain Cotton
and Mens coloured Gloves, bordered Ma
ting, black Sattinet Laſting, ſtriped twil
plain ditto by the piece, Muſlin Cra
Handkerchiefs, Iriſh Linens, Oſnabrigs,
Penknives, Pocket ditto, and caſe Kniv
&c. &c. &c. All which they will diſp
moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, Toba
Rye, Indian Corn, or any kind of barre
Staves.

April 17th, 1793. 1

John Randall,

Has removed to the houſe lately occupied
bert Middleton,
Where he has juſt open
A General Aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOO

Which he will ſell cheap
For Caſh, or Country Pro
Annapolis, April 24, 1793. 1

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of t
ANNE-ARUNDEL county, will me
of Annapolis, on the 20th of May next
for twenty days thereafter, to hear and
complaints and appeals of any perſons
themſelves grieved by their proper
lued.

By order, NICH. HA
clk. com

1

ALL perſons having claims againſt
THOMAS PRYSE, late of the
polis, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in
legally proved and authenticated, and t
are deſired to make immediate payment,

MARGARET PRY

April 24, 1793. 1

STRAYED or ſtolen from Mr.
plantation, near Port-Tobacco, the
September, 1792, a dark bay MARE,
inches high; ſhe has no peculiarly di
from nature perceptible to the eye, but is
ſhod before, ſhe trots and gallops, a
tight and briſk walk. It muſt be obſe
burning the lampers out of her mouth,
perceivable mark. Whoever ſecures the
the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive eight dollar

JOSHUA S

April 18, 1793.

CAME to the plantation of the ſu
time in November laſt, a ſmall
with a white face; her ear marks are a c
ear and a hole in the right. The own
prove property, pay charges, and take h

PRISCILLA S

16th April, 1793.

Agreeable to an order of the orphans
Arundel county, will be EXPOSED
SALE, on Monday the 6th of Ma
late dwelling of THOMAS COATES,
Point, for READY CASH,

ALL the perſonal property of
COATES, deceaſed, conſiſting
apparel, one ſaddle horſe, a cart, ſeli
other artitles too tedious to mention.

All perſons having claims againſt th
requeſted to make them known properly
and thoſe indebted to make payment, t

JOHN MITCHELL, A